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MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1919

Now, when the world is in this  
fluid state, a molten mass ready to  
be molded, is the time for us to build  
a new America.

—Ralph B. Dennis.

## The President and Mr. Gompers

There is nothing more transitory in this transi-  
tory world than political alignments. Factions and  
men become bed fellows just for a night and then  
go their several ways. It is, of course, better for the  
world that things are in such a state of flux; other-  
wise it would become inanimate.

Three years ago it looked as if a coalition was be-  
ing formed by organized labor and the national democ-  
ratic party. Mr. Gompers came to be regarded as  
one of the special advisors of the president. One de-  
mand after another, made by organized labor, was ac-  
crued to by the administration. The powerful influ-  
ence of the president was used to force through con-  
gress legislation that labor demanded and which  
could have been enacted only by a most subservient  
congress, for it was class legislation.

In return, so far as it could be done, labor was  
drawn into politics and made a part of the democratic  
party, something that had always warned against. On the  
other hand the democratic party appeared to have  
staked its future on organized labor.

The first installment of the debt of organized  
labor was paid to the administration in the elections  
of 1916. The second was paid to the administration  
and, incidentally, to the whole country after we en-  
tered the war. But all American citizens, farmers,  
capitalists, non-union men, and professional men were  
doing the same thing.

In the elections of 1918, though labor was sup-  
porting the democratic party with perhaps greater  
enthusiasm than ever, at the special behest of the  
president, it was demonstrated that it was opposed  
to a greater force than a national political party and  
a powerful labor organization—the great independent  
vote of the country which swung away from democ-  
racy and organized labor.

The president himself perceived that the favorit-  
ism shown organized labor was one of the causes of  
the democratic defeat; that the democratic party  
could be reinstated in the favor of the people, if at  
all, only by extending to all the people the same  
consideration which had been given to a small but well  
organized part of it. The republican party more pow-  
erful than the democratic party and more skillfully  
led had been smashed in 1910 and again in 1912 by  
this same independent force which had overturned  
democracy in 1918. This was a force which would  
not tolerate favoritism, whether the favorite was  
capital or labor.

Thereafter the president began adroitly to loosen  
the bond by which he had bound himself to labor.  
The first rift between him and Mr. Gompers, an  
almost unnoticed one, was occasioned by the agreement  
at Paris on the labor provisions of the covenant of  
the League of Nations. Mr. Gompers though regarded  
the president's concurrence as a surrender, and not as  
expressive of his wishes or his judgment.

Bureaucracy had rankled in the side of labor and  
his retention after the return of the president from  
Paris the second time, after he had been especially  
condemned by the American Federation of  
Labor, was a cause of complaining. Then  
came the steel strike which had the earnest  
support of the federation. Though the strike was not  
condemned by the administration, there had not been  
given to it that encouragement which the federation  
might have expected from an ally. Then, too, the de-  
mand of the railway workers for a further increase  
of wages brought only procrastination. The activity  
of the government in suppressing the Los Angeles  
strike occasioned a perceptible widening of the breach.

The coal strike ushered in government by injunc-  
tion, always hateful to organized labor, in a form more  
hateful than any which had ever been presented. That  
seemed the last straw, but it was not. The last was  
the congratulatory telegram by the president to  
Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts on his re-election  
on an issue which the American Federation of Labor  
had encouraged and had placed itself on the oppos-  
ing side—the federation had endorsed the strike of  
the Boston policemen. The president might as well  
have telegraphed Governor Coolidge his congratula-  
tions on having beaten Mr. Gompers.

Though the latter has not definitely broken with  
the president, in a statement the other day, con-  
cerning the coal strike injunction he conveyed his  
entire want of sympathy with the democratic party  
as it is represented in the national administration.  
He plainly stated that he was "not tied to any ad-  
ministration."

That, thinks the Galveston News, indicates that  
Mr. Gompers will shortly give notice of the with-  
drawal of the favor which he has bestowed upon the  
administration, and it adds: "There are a great  
many democrats who will probably think it unfor-  
tunate that what he (Mr. Gompers) threatens to do,  
he did not do a long time ago."

The News further says for the edification of  
party men as well as organized labor:  
It is at least questionable whether the support  
which Mr. Gompers and the Federation of Labor have  
given to the Wilson administration has not been too  
ostentatious to make it a political asset in the pres-  
ent temper of the country. Presumably organized  
labor supported the candidacy of Mr. Long in the  
recent gubernatorial contest in Massachusetts with  
an approach to unanimity that has probably never

been equaled. And that, in doing so, it deprived Mr.  
Long of more votes than it brought to his support  
is obvious. Neither party will court the organized  
labor vote with anything like the ardor that both  
have done in the past. If, indeed, either of them holds  
out an inducement to it. If anything can, this fact  
ought to warn the leaders of organized labor of the  
fool of advancing further along the course they have  
lately been following. Organized labor has lost much  
of the public confidence and sympathy it formerly  
enjoyed, and Mr. Gompers' quarrel is not with ad-  
ministrations nor parties, but with public opinion.  
If each of the great parties could command the  
thick-and-thin support of the voters who nominally  
belong to it, it might derive advantage from acquiring  
the support of an outside organization as a balance  
of power. But they cannot do that. Voters are held  
to parties by a tenure which is growing slighter year  
by year. When there is thrown suddenly into either  
party an outside element, it is almost certain to oc-  
casion by the splash a displacement of a far greater  
number of voters than have been suddenly acquired  
and who have joined it for a purpose antagonistic  
to the interests of those already in the party.

The worst thing that can happen to organized  
labor is to be drawn into, or to force its way into,  
either of the great parties, for there it invites almost  
certain defeat. If it should ever be strong enough to  
form a party of its own, (and it is not nearly strong  
enough now,) as it has done in Great Britain, it might  
go into politics. But even in Great Britain where it  
has been able to force concessions, it has always been  
held back from the harvest of its hopes by lack of  
leadership, as Mr. Smythe, member of parliament  
pointed out in a recent address in this city.

Organized labor in America must cease to regard  
itself as a class. It must place itself on a plane with  
all citizens; it must seek nothing antagonistic to its  
neighbors; it must ask only justice and if it is denied  
that the dominant party which withholds it will meet  
the fate of all dominant parties which in the past  
have disregarded justice.

## Help the Red Cross

We know the people of this community want to  
help the Red Cross; at least that they are willing to  
help the Red Cross. That was shown by their generous  
outpouring in the Red Cross drives during the war.  
They responded then as promptly and as freely as  
they did to the call of the government.

All the people need now is the opportunity to as-  
sist the Red Cross. Lacking the stimulus they had  
before, they are not seeking the opportunity. It must  
be presented to them and that requires workers and  
organized effort. We ought in this country to have  
at least half as many dollar members as there are  
voters, and if we should have that many we would  
fill our quota in a most surprising fashion.

In the closing moments of this Red Cross cam-  
paign which in many parts of the country can only be  
said to have languished, every present member should  
become a worker, bringing in those to whom the op-  
portunity for membership has not been presented; or  
to whom it has not been conspicuously enough  
presented. If that is done in Phoenix, in Maricopa  
county and in Arizona, we will lead all other states  
in the present drive.

It is unnecessary to speak of the worthiness of  
the Red Cross. That was long ago settled. It has  
hardly been a matter of dispute since Florence Night-  
ingale ministered to suffering in the Crimea. So no  
argument is needed for the Red Cross; nothing but  
the spread of the opportunity to join and contribute.

Automobile drivers in Phoenix will begin to re-  
ceive a liberal education in automobile driving be-  
ginning December 8. And if the police court will  
fully and whole heartedly co-operate with the traffic  
police many of drivers will learn more in a month  
than they have picked up in ten years of reckless  
driving and ownership of automobiles.

The participant in the El Paso-Phoenix race who  
was murdered by a drunken major will have a sec-  
tion of the state highway named after him, and so  
his name will be perpetuated. Now, if the major may  
be hanged justice will have been as nearly done as  
possible in this instance and the shade of the mur-  
dered man will have been appeased.

Each of the Reds of foreign birth who partici-  
pated in the Centralia affair and every other alien  
Red in the country should be taken to the nearest  
coast, each presented with a nice new rowboat and  
sent adrift for his native land.

Under the Lever act conspiracy is conspiracy,  
an agreement to do an unlawful or forbidden thing.  
Two or a dozen men can enter into such an agree-  
ment.

The newspaper men have greater cause for worry  
than any other class of citizens we know. The news-  
print situation is one to fill the stoutest journalist's  
heart with alarm.

The debate on the ratification of the treaty is  
now almost over. We don't want to see another world  
war soon with its train of horrors.

Our guess is that Petrograd won't mind being  
captured. It can stand a little less liberty. Utopia  
didn't work out well for anything but famine and  
disease germs.

Any effort to keep men from getting what they  
are entitled to is an invitation for them to organize  
and take more than they are entitled to.

Employers in Spain who agreed to lock out work-  
men are entitled to as much sympathy as the chap  
who went out of his way to kick a horse's nest.

The man who gives proper attention to his job,  
his children and his savings bank account hasn't a  
great deal of time to fret about his "rights."

The trouble about economic pressure as a  
weapon is that those who are to be influenced by it  
are the last to be affected by it.

The government at Washington still lives, but  
what we need is a little more government in the out-  
lying districts.

Any little sympathy we may feel for the long-  
shoremen is neutralized by the fact that we have no  
sugar for our coffee.

Would an anti-strike law precipitate revolution?  
Revolution is a rebellion that gets by. Whatever the  
justice of strikes, our government is not yet at the  
mercy of mobs.

No wonder capitalists hate unions. As a result  
of them, a mere laborer can send his son to the  
same college patronized by the son of his employer.

The menace in this thing we call social unrest  
is those who have not sided with strikers, and those  
who have sided against them.

If Palmer enlists the gentler sex in his fight for  
lower prices, it will mean fewer scraps in the garbage  
can and more hash.

Clemenceau calls the treaty the "ensemble of  
the dollar, that is, demanding higher wages."

## LIBERTY



Uncle Sam—"Free,—but with reservations. Get out!"

## The Human Will

(Written for the Christian Science Monitor)

The human will is regarded as that  
faculty whereby men freely choose or  
reject a thing. It apparently enables  
a man to choose the good or the evil  
course, as he may elect, and many be-  
lieve that almost anything toward  
which a man directs his ambition can  
be accomplished through the exercise  
of the human will. When, however,  
events, disasters, and desolations ap-  
pear, which the mortal will has been  
powerless to avert, the human mind  
looks about for a cause or will outside  
of its own, and, with sublime inconsis-  
tency, attributes the inexplicable  
evils, which are its own subjective  
state, to the workings of the will of  
God.

There are few persons who would  
not immediately concede that God is  
good. They are not so ready to assert  
that God's will is seen only in the  
operation of good, for, although men  
have been taught that they must sub-  
mit to the inscrutable wisdom of God,  
when they consider the reversals, the  
sicknesses, and sorrows, through which  
they have been bereaved, it seems to  
them very much as if an evil will  
were at work in their lives, even if it  
be, as they suppose, wrought by the will  
of God. This human confusion, this  
false supposition that, in some mys-  
terious way, the will of God works  
through evil that good may come, is  
due to the corporeal conception of  
God and man. The human will is  
capable of evil as well as of a human  
sense of good, for it is the motive-  
power of that mind which is supposed  
to exist in matter apart from God.  
The divine will is capable only of  
good, because it is the power and wis-  
dom of unchanging principle which in-  
cludes no element of evil. Human  
will-power constantly runs into error  
because it opposes the will of God, be-  
cause it opposes the will of God, be-  
cause it is a phase of the belief of  
material existence which wholly coun-  
teracts the spiritual man in the like-  
ness of God. On the other hand, "Science  
and Health with Key to the Scrip-  
tures," Mrs. Eddy clearly discriminates  
between the so-called human will-  
power and the will of God as under-  
stood in Christian Science. She  
writes: "The motive-power of  
error: mortal belief; animal power.  
The might and wisdom of God." And  
a little lower in the same message she  
further explains, "Will, as a quality  
of so-called mortal mind, is a wrong-  
doer; hence it should not be con-  
founded with the term as applied to  
mind or to one of God's qualities."

Jesus the Christ declared his mis-  
sion to be that of revealing  
and demonstrating the will of God, and  
he explained what the effect of accepting  
his teachings would be for those who  
understood. "I came down from  
heaven," he said, "not to do mine own  
will, but the will of him that sent me."  
"And this is the will of him that sent  
me, that every one which seeth the  
Son, and believeth on him, may have  
everlasting life." It is the nature of  
will to act freely, for obviously, the  
will cannot be compelled. The sponta-  
neous volition of good, which Jesus  
the Christ revealed and demonstrated,  
can therefore be understood and real-  
ized only as the spiritual human will  
gives place to the divine, for the hu-  
man will has not the power to become  
like God. To will a thing in the merely  
human way is simply to manifest a  
carnal or animal propensity; but to  
will only as God wills is to have the  
false sense of will melted through the  
mind of the Christ and to gain the  
power of the Christ over sin, disease,  
and death, and to be governed by the  
law of infinite harmony. It is, in short,  
as Paul wrote to the Romans, to be  
"transformed by the renewing of your  
mind" in order to "prove what is that  
good, and acceptable, and perfect,  
will of God."

The effect upon mankind of a mis-  
taken endeavor to submit to the will  
of God, when that will is believed to  
be manifested in sickness and death,  
is mainly to increase the fear of what  
is only an experience of the human  
mind, and to create a sense of hope-  
lessness before an adverse omni-  
potence. When mortals change their  
belief that sorrows are permitted by  
the will of God and see instead that  
they are but manifestations of the  
human mind, they will begin to lose  
their fear of evil and seek rather to  
exchange the motive-power of mortal  
mind for the might and wisdom of

unerring Principle. "Mortals have  
only to submit to the law of God,"  
Mrs. Eddy writes on page 20, of "Mis-  
cellaneous Writings," "come into sym-  
pathy with it, and to let His will be  
done. This unbroken motion of the  
divine Love gives to the weary  
and heavy-laden rest. But who is  
willing to do His will or to let it be  
done? Mortals obey their own wills,  
and so disobey the divine order."  
It seems difficult for the mortal to  
submit to God's will for the simple  
reason that obedience to divine Prin-  
ciple means the destruction of the  
carnal mind; yet the carnal mind is  
the only obstruction to the harmony  
that men crave. It is necessary con-  
stantly to distinguish between God's  
will and mortal mind because one is  
real and the other unreal, one is good  
and the other evil; and, since God's  
will is good, a man's only hope of  
harmony is in understanding and ob-  
eying the demands of divine Prin-  
ciple. To see that carnal mind and  
its manifestation, matter, is unreal  
and that Spirit or divine Mind is the  
only actually does not limit a man's  
ability; it frees and enhances his pow-  
ers, for he thereby identifies himself  
with infinite intelligence, and finds  
himself growing superior to the  
pains and pleasures of sense. "The  
will of God, or power of Spirit," Mrs.  
Eddy writes, "is made manifest as  
Truth, and through righteousness—  
not as or through matter,—and it  
strips matter of all claims, abilities  
or disabilities, pains or pleasures."  
("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 155.)

It makes no difference what the  
human experience is, the will of God  
remains forever good. If this good  
seems long delayed, this does not  
thereby prove that God is withholding  
His benefits. Spiritual good is ever-  
present and ever-operative, and it only  
seems to be delayed by reason of the  
fact that the human being must de-  
velop the capacity to receive spiritual  
good. God is made manifest in those  
qualities which reflect divine Mind,  
and these qualities are realized from  
the spiritual standpoint, only through  
the earnest, persistent endeavor daily  
to surrender the sensuous human will  
and to gain more and more of the  
spiritual consciousness, or Christ,  
which is in perfect unity with God's  
will; for, as Jesus the Christ declared,  
he that realizes harmony, or heaven,  
is "he that doeth the will of my Father  
which is in heaven."

CITY LIBRARY GETS  
NEW PUBLICATIONS

The following books have been added  
to the Phoenix public library during  
the past week:

Children of Eve, Isabel C. Clarke.  
Runaway Woman, Louis Dodge.  
Birth, Zola Gale.  
Drums Afar, J. M. Gibbons.  
Fisherman, Dimitry Gregorovich.  
Mary Mannions, Sarah MacConnell.  
Sonia Between Two Worlds, Stephen  
McKenna.  
Great Modern English Stories, Ed-  
ward J. O'Brien.  
Chronicles of St. Tild, Eden Phil-  
potts.  
Foe-Farrell, Arthur Quiller-Couch.  
Room No. 3 and other detective sto-  
ries, A. K. G. Rohlf.  
None; love and the soil, Gaston  
Kaiser.  
Bell-ringer, Clara E. Sears.  
Dashing Paul Jones, Frank Sheridan.  
Jameel, Ethel Sidgwick.  
Atlantic Narratives, Charles Thomas.  
Grit A-plenty, Dillon Wallace.  
Juvenile—  
Strand and Steady, Horatio Alger.  
Lost Island, Ralph Henry Barbour.  
Brave Defense, William Chipman.  
Naval Heroes of Today, Francis Col-  
lier.  
Deerfoot in the Forest, Edward Ellis.  
Deerfoot in the Mountains, Edward  
Ellis.  
Deerfoot on the Prairies, Edward  
Ellis.  
Washington's Young Spy, T. C. Har-  
baugh.  
Elephant, Agnes Herbert.  
Joan's California Summer, Caroline  
E. Jacobs.  
Treasure of Cocon Island, James Otis  
Kaler.  
Big Game, Lawrence Perry.  
Motor Rangers on Blue Water, Mar-  
vin West.

QUESTIONS AND  
ANSWERS

Q. Which is the largest corporation  
in the United States? E. H. G.  
A. The Federal reserve board says  
that the United States Steel corpora-  
tion is the largest individual corpora-  
tion in this country.

Q. What salary does the king of  
England receive, and what is each of his  
children allowed per year? C. J. R.

A. The civil list of the royal fam-  
ily of England includes the sum of  
\$2,250,000 for the king and queen, with  
\$100,000 annuity for the Prince of  
Wales. It is also provided that the an-  
nual sum of \$50,000 be paid to the  
trustees for the benefit of each re-  
maining son who attains the age of 21,  
and \$20,000 for each daughter who at-  
tains that age.

Q. What was the highest price ever  
paid for a dog? A. J. H.

A. The highest price ever paid for  
a dog was \$15,000. The prize pet that  
brought this enormous price was  
"Cenguar," owned by Tom Lawton,  
Esquimaux, Mass. This sale occurred in  
1916.

Q. Do the majority of Irish farmers  
rent their land? J. O'D.

A. In 1917 the total number of  
agricultural holdings in Ireland was  
572,574. Of these, 367,053 were owned  
and 205,521 rented.

Q. When was coal discovered in  
the United States? T. H. I.

A. It was found in this country  
in 1701, and was first mined in the  
United States in 1750.

Q. Tell me something of Presi-  
dent Tomas Masaryk, the new ruler of  
the Czechoslovak republic. G. C. B.

A. He was born in Goding, Moravia,  
in 1850. He is a Slovak, and was early  
apprenticed to a blacksmith. By hard  
work he became self-educated. He is  
well known in this country, having  
lectured on philosophy in the Uni-  
versity of Chicago, and other colleges in  
the United States. When the new re-  
public came into existence he was  
chosen to be the first president.

Q. Where is "Hell Gate" bridge?  
L. A. H.

A. It spans the East river at Hell  
Gate, which is the narrow part of the  
narrow part of the river between Long  
Island and Manhattan.

Q. I have some jewelry which I  
wish to sell for coinage. Where shall  
I send it? S. B.

A. You should send it to the United  
States mint, Philadelphia, Pa., or to  
the United States assay office, New  
York City. You must pay the cost of  
sending it. It should be sent in quan-  
tities having an approximate metal  
value of \$100.

Q. Are Indians supported by the  
government? J. N. Y.

A. The commissioner of Indian af-  
fairs says that Indians who are grant-  
ed land by the government are expected  
to be self-supporting. There are sev-  
eral reservations where the Indians,  
under the care of a government agent,  
are given whatever supplies are neces-  
sary for them.

Q. Do the crown jewels of the shah  
of Persia contain among other things  
a globe of the earth made of pure  
gold? M. B. S.

A. The jewel to which you refer is  
part of the shah's collection and is  
kept in the museum of the Palace of  
Teheran. The globe contains 75  
pounds of pure gold and 51,356 gems.

The seas in the globe are composed of  
emeralds, England and France are set  
in diamonds; Africa in rubies; India  
in amethysts and Persia in turquoise.

The jewel is valued at \$4,735,000.

(Any reader can get the answer to  
any question by writing The Repub-  
lican Information Bureau, Frederick  
J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C.)

This offer applies strictly to informa-  
tion. The bureau cannot give advice  
on legal, medical or financial matters.  
It does not attempt to settle domes-  
tic troubles, nor to undertake exhaus-  
tive research on any subject. Write  
your question plainly and briefly.  
Gill full name and enclose two-cent  
stamp for return postage. All replies  
are sent direct to the inquirer.)

China adopted the dragon as the  
symbol of empire because of the super-  
stition that 1,500 years before the time  
of Moses a golden dragon rose from  
the waters of the Yellow river and im-  
parted to the emperor the secrets of  
agriculture.

It is estimated that 407 airplanes  
took part in the German raids on  
England.

WARSHIPS TO PLAY  
PART IN RAILROAD  
FESTIVAL ON COAST

More than 100 warships, displaying  
their searchlights, signal lights and  
colored decorative illumination, will  
form a remarkable picture on San  
Diego bay on the night of December  
2 as a part of the Transcontinental  
Railway Week celebration. Warcraft  
ranging all the way from trim little  
destroyers to huge super-dreadnaughts  
will be in the line of review and the  
officers and men of these fighting ships  
are displaying much interest in the  
approaching event as the citizen com-  
mities.

San Diego has been made the home  
port for the destroyer fleet and for  
many of the larger ships. Therefore  
the officers and bluejackets declare  
that their participation in the festi-  
vities will be a matter of civic pride.  
Hundreds of bluejackets will take  
part in the water sports on Harbor bay,  
December 2. They also will have an  
active part in the entire celebration  
December 1 to December 6, inclusive.

It was announced yesterday that the  
first freight train to be run over the  
new railroad will be loaded with the  
products of San Diego's manufacture.  
This is for the purpose of emphasizing  
San Diego's future importance as a  
producing and shipping center. Con-  
sisting of 20 gaily decorated cars,  
the train will leave the coast city  
for El Centro on the morning of  
December 1, a few hours after the  
arrival of the first passenger train.  
Imperial valley men, who have  
purchased the goods, will greet the ar-  
rival of the train at El Centro with a  
rousing celebration. Local fisheries  
and salt manufacturing concerns are  
among those furnishing the supplies.  
In the caboose will travel a number  
of prominent manufacturers and shippers  
with a band to furnish music all along  
the line.

Trans-Continental railway week will  
be of especial interest to the Elks of  
Imperial valley and all of Southern  
California. Preparations have been  
made by San Diego lodges to keep open  
house during the entire week. On  
Thursday night, December 4, the local  
Elks will give a big entertainment at  
their club rooms for visiting horn-  
wearers. Leaving the club rooms they  
will participate in the big street car-  
nival on that night, returning to head-  
quarters later for an all night dance.

CONVENTION CALLED  
BY Y. M. C. A.; WORK  
OF WORLD IS TOPIC

Vital questions of future policy of  
the Y. M. C. A. will be determined at  
the international convention of the as-  
sociation which will be held in De-  
troit November 15-20. The official  
delegate from Phoenix will be Clarence  
I. Craig, who is now en route for  
Michigan, where he will meet dele-  
gations from all parts of the world.

There will be general discussions at  
the meeting on how to further the  
work in the war zone and increase ac-  
tivities that have been developing for  
30 years in other countries. Workers  
in all foreign countries have been re-  
called in order to set their views be-  
fore shaping a world-wide program of  
social welfare.

Official requests for continued work  
have been received from the conven-  
tion of France, Italy, Belgium, Greece,  
Siberia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ar-  
menia and Palestine. The men who  
wore the red triangle in these coun-  
tries throughout the war will take a  
prominent part in formulating plans  
for the future.

Fostered by Council  
The foreign work of the association  
received additional impetus through  
the war and in order to meet the de-  
mands made at that time, all activities  
were fostered by the National War  
Work council. Peace conditions have  
brought up the problem of continuing  
it in the countries entered during the  
conflict. A world-wide program, if  
adopted at the convention, will be car-  
ried on by the international committee.  
In France alone the Y. M. C. A.  
served 22 different nationalities. Since  
that time demands for help in organ-  
izing Y. M. C. A.'s have come from  
hundreds of cities. Twelve munici-  
palities in South America have filed  
requests for secretaries.

Sixteen delegates from China will be  
among those present at the conven-  
tion, which is the largest group of  
Japan and others are en route. Four  
others from Turkey, six from India  
and others from Egypt and South  
America. Every incoming liner brings  
men who are working in foreign  
lands during the war.

The foreign work has been sup-  
ported by local association, and by hun-  
dreds of individuals in the United  
States and Canada who contribute from  
\$100 to \$20,000. Various phases of  
the association's activities. A signifi-  
cant fact is that every dollar used in  
carrying on the work was raised lo-  
cally in those countries, while Ameri-  
ca contributed only to the support of  
the American secretaries who paved  
the way for future developments.

In Japan and Korea there are 94  
city and student associations with a  
total membership of 15,857. China has  
187 Y. M. C. A.'s with a membership  
exceeding 30,000. In India there are  
127 branches with 1,500 members. The  
total membership in foreign lands is  
70,258.

Activities in Siberia  
A late report from Siberia states  
that Y. M. C. A. activities are going  
on in 10 separate soldiers' clubs and  
14 army posts. Among the Czechoslo-  
vakia 15 clubs have been organized  
among the troops and 18 wagon can-  
teens are supplying the soldiers who  
guard the Trans-Siberian railroad.

Rolling canteens have also been put  
in operation for the Italians, French,  
English, Poles, Serbs and Chinese.

A staff of 102 secretaries are em-  
ployed in Siberia as follows: 17 with  
the A